

PLACENTA OF *MACACUS CYNOMOLOGUS*.

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Comparatively little is known concerning the foetal condition of monkeys. In those of the New World (Platyrrhina) the placenta is single. As regards the Anthropoids the placentation in the Gorilla and Ourang is unknown; in the Chimpanzee the organ is single; in the Hylobates it is double. In the remaining Old World monkeys (Cathartina) the placenta is usually described as being double. Thus Prof. Owen observes, "in the tailed Cathartina the placenta is double, the two being distinct and apart."¹ According to Prof. Milne Edwards, "chez les autres singes de l'ancien continent cet organe est divisé en deux lobes bien distincts."² Prof. Huxley states, "that the placenta is often bilobed."³ In the genera *Nasalis*, *Semnopithecus*, *Cercopithecus*, according to Breschet,⁴ and in the *Macacus nemestrinus*, according to Prof. Rolleston,⁵ the placenta is double. In the case of the *Macacus nemestrinus* I have confirmed Prof. Rolleston's observation in two instances. Having recently made a post-mortem examination of a pregnant *Macacus cynomolgus*, which died at the Philadelphia Zoological Garden, of phthisis, I was surprised to find on opening the uterus that the placenta was single, contrary to what might have been expected. As the opportunity rarely presents itself of examining *in situ* the foetus and membranes of a monkey, it appears to me proper to communicate the results of my dissection. In opening the uterus I found that it measured from side to side 7 inches, and was $\frac{1}{8}$ th inch thick. The placenta, single and discoid in form, measured $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in its longest diameter, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in its shortest. The umbilical cord was 7 inches in length and consisted of the umbilical vein and the two hypogastric arteries. The umbilical vein passed into the liver of the foetus, and the hypogastric arteries into the internal iliaes. The foetus measured, from crown of head to tail, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the tail itself measuring 7 inches. In

¹ Comparative Anatomy, vol. iii., p. 748.

² Anatomie Comparee, Tome neuvieme, p. 554.

³ Anatomy of Vertebrates, p. 402.

⁴ Etudes sur l'œuf.

⁵ Trans. of Zool. Society, 1865.

reference to the membranes, the amnion and chorion adhered together and were in contact with the decidua. As the pregnancy was far advanced, I cannot state whether there was a decidua reflexa, at least it was undistinguishable from the decidua vera. In every respect the disposition of all the parts strikingly resembled those of the human being under similar conditions.